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U.S. Department of Homeland Security  
20 Mass. Rm. A3042, 425 I Street, N.W.  
Washington, DC 20536



U.S. Citizenship  
and Immigration  
Services

FILE:

Office: Nebraska Service Center

Date: APR 15 2004

IN RE:

Applicant:

APPLICATION:

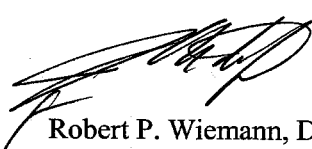
Application for Temporary Protected Status under Section 244 of the Immigration  
and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1254

ON BEHALF OF APPLICANT:

Self-represented

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

This is the decision of the Administrative Appeals Office in your case. All documents have been returned to the office that originally decided your case. Any further inquiry must be made to that office.

  
Robert P. Wiemann, Director  
Administrative Appeals Office

**DISCUSSION:** The application was denied by the Director, Nebraska Service Center, and is now before the Administrative Appeals Office on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

The applicant is a native and citizen of El Salvador who indicated on his application that he entered the United States on November 8, 2000, without a lawful admission or parole. The director denied the application for Temporary Protected Status (TPS) under section 244 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. § 1254, because the applicant failed to establish he was eligible for late registration. The director also determined that the applicant had failed to establish his qualifying residence and physical presence in the United States.

On appeal, the applicant asserted his claim of eligibility for TPS and submitted evidence in support of his claim.

Section 244(c) of the Act, and the related regulations in 8 C.F.R. § 244.2, provide that an applicant who is a national of a foreign state is eligible for temporary protected status only if such alien establishes that he or she:

- (a) is a national of a state designated under section 244(b) of the Act;
- (b) has been continuously physically present in the United States since the effective date of the most recent designation of that foreign state;
- (c) has continuously resided in the United States since such date as the Attorney General may designate;
- (d) is admissible as an immigrant under section 244.3;
- (e) is not ineligible under 8 C.F.R. § 244.4; and
- (f)
  - (1) registers for TPS during the initial registration period, or
  - (2) registers for TPS during any subsequent extension of such designation, if the applicant meets the above listed requirements and:
    - (i) the applicant is a nonimmigrant or has been granted voluntary departure status or any relief from removal;
    - (ii) the applicant has an application for change of status, adjustment of status, asylum, voluntary departure, or any relief from removal which is pending or subject to further review or appeal;
    - (iii) the applicant is a parolee or has a pending request for reparole; or
    - (iv) the applicant is a spouse or child of an alien currently eligible to be a TPS registrant.

The phrase continuously physically present, as defined in 8 C.F.R. § 244.1, means actual physical presence in the United States for the entire period specified in the regulations. An alien shall not be considered to have failed to maintain continuous physical presence in the United States by virtue of brief, casual, and innocent absences as defined within this section.

The phrase continuously resided, as defined in 8 C.F.R. § 244.1, means residing in the United States for the entire period specified in the regulations. An alien shall not be considered to have failed to maintain continuous residence in the United States by reason of a brief, casual and innocent absence as defined within this section or due merely to a brief temporary trip abroad required by emergency or extenuating circumstances outside the control of the alien.

The phrase brief, casual, and innocent absence, as defined in 8 C.F.R. § 244.1, means a departure from the United States that satisfies the following criteria:

- (1) Each such absence was of short duration and reasonably calculated to accomplish the purpose(s) for the absence;
- (2) The absence was not the result of an order of deportation, an order of voluntary departure, or an administrative grant of voluntary departure without the institution of deportation proceedings; and
- (3) The purposes for the absence from the United States or actions while outside of the United States were not contrary to law.

Persons applying for TPS offered to El Salvadorans must demonstrate entry on or prior to February 13, 2001, continuous residence in the United States since February 13, 2001, and continuous physical presence since March 9, 2001. The initial registration period for Salvadorans was from March 9, 2001, through September 9, 2002. A subsequent extension of the TPS designation has been granted by the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security, with validity until March 9, 2005, upon the applicant's re-registration during the requisite time period. The record reveals that the applicant filed his initial application with the Immigration and Naturalization Service, now Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS), on September 23, 2002.

To qualify for late registration, the applicant must provide evidence that during the initial registration period, he or she was either in a valid immigration status, had an application pending for relief from removal, was a parolee, or was the spouse or child of an alien currently eligible to be a TPS registrant, and he or she had filed an application for late registration within 60 days of the expiration or termination of the conditions described in 8 C.F.R. § 244.2(f)(2).

The burden of proof is upon the applicant to establish that he or she meets the above requirements. Applicants shall submit all documentation as required in the instructions or requested by CIS. 8 C.F.R. § 244.9(a). The sufficiency of all evidence will be judged according to its relevancy, consistency, credibility, and probative value. To meet his or her burden of proof the applicant must provide supporting documentary evidence of eligibility apart from his or her own statements. 8 C.F.R. § 244.9(b).

Further, 8 C.F.R. § 103.2 provides that any document containing foreign language shall be accompanied by an English translation:

(b) Evidence and processing.

- (3) Translations. Any document containing foreign language submitted to the Service shall be accompanied by a full English language translation which the translator has certified as complete and accurate, and by the translator's certification that he or she is competent to translate from the foreign language into English.

In support of his initial application for TPS, the applicant provided the following:

1. A copy of the biographical page of his El Salvadoran passport.
2. Copies of his birth registration in Spanish.
3. A copy of a letter dated in April 2001, from Reverend Ernesto Alvarenga, who indicates that he is a pastor of the Evangelic Church Palabra Viva in Arlington, Virginia.
4. A copy of his utility bill from the Wisconsin Public Service Corporation.

On March 24, 2003, the applicant was requested to submit evidence establishing his residence since February 13, 2001, and physical presence since March 9, 2001, in the United States. Further, the applicant was requested to submit evidence establishing his eligibility for late registration as set forth in 8 C.F.R. § 244.2(f)(2).

The applicant, in response, provided the following documentation:

5. A copy of a vehicle title issued on April 3, 2002, indicating the applicant as the registered owner.
6. A copy of a vehicle title issued on December 10, 2001, indicating Mr. Lester Morales as the registered owner.
7. A copy of a vehicle title issued on October 16, 2002, indicating the applicant as the registered owner.
8. A copy of an Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Form W-8, Certificate of Foreign Status, completed by the applicant.

The director determined that the applicant had failed to submit sufficient evidence to establish his eligibility for TPS and denied the application on May 30, 2003. On appeal, the applicant reasserted his claim and submitted the following documentation:

9. A copy of a rental agreement between the applicant and [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] signed on June 2, 2003, for the period of June 1, 2003 to September 31, 2003.
10. A copy of a letter dated June 10, 2003, from the Wisconsin Public Service Corporation.
11. A copy of a rental receipt dated June 5, 2003.
12. A copy of a customer work record dated June 14, 2003.
13. Copies of the applicant's identification cards issued by the YMCA on May 8, 2003, and the State of Wisconsin on April 3, 2003.
14. A copy of a Florida birth certificate of the applicant's child issued May 7, 1991.
15. Copies of the applicant's franchise agreements with Coverall North America and statements from April 2003.

The affiant of No. 3 above testified that the applicant had been a member of his congregation from July 2000 until February 2001. However, the applicant had stated on his application for TPS and his application for employment authorization that he did not enter the United States until November 8, 2000. Further, the photocopied utility bill detailed in No. 4 above appears to have been altered. It is also noted that the documents of No. 2 above, including the applicant's hand-written letters to the director, were not accompanied by full English translations.

Doubt cast on any aspect of the applicant's proof may lead to a reevaluation of the reliability and sufficiency of the remaining evidence offered in support of the application. It is incumbent upon the applicant to resolve any inconsistencies in the record by independent objective evidence, and attempts to explain or reconcile such inconsistencies, absent competent objective evidence pointing to where the truth lies, will not suffice. *Matter of Ho*, 19 I&N Dec. 582 (BIA 1988).

The applicant has submitted evidence in an attempt to establish his qualifying residence and physical presence in the United States. However, this evidence does not mitigate the applicant's failure to file his Application for Temporary Protected Status within the initial registration period. The applicant has not submitted any evidence to establish that he has met any of the criteria for late registration described in 8 C.F.R. § 244.2(f)(2).

Further, the applicant has not submitted sufficient credible evidence to establish his qualifying residence in the United States since February 13, 2001, or his physical presence in the United States since March 9, 2001. He has, therefore, failed to establish that he has met the criteria described in 8 C.F.R. § 244.2(b) and (c). Consequently, the director's decision to deny the application for temporary protected status will be affirmed.

An alien applying for temporary protected status has the burden of proving that he or she meets the requirements enumerated above and is otherwise eligible under the provisions of section 244 of the Act. The applicant has failed to meet this burden.

**ORDER:** The appeal is dismissed.